

GEN. GRANT'S TOMB

The Finest Mausoleum In America to Be Dedicated on April 27.

THE DEDICATION.

An Elaborate Ceremony, With Imposing Parades and Many Distinguished Guests. April 27 will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, and on that day the magnificent mausoleum which has been erected in honor of the great soldier statesman in New York city will be dedicated with splendid pomp and impressive ceremony.

We Americans have often neglected our great men in the past, and if costly tombs and great monuments are evi-



MRS. U. S. GRANT.

dences of a high and mature civilization we have sadly betrayed our lack of age and the absence of refined sentiment which comes with years. But we are rapidly improving. This structure which has been erected as a last resting place for the dust of a man who has been a national hero but a few short years not only equals anything of the kind in the new world, but rivals any of the great tombs which other nations have built for their illustrious dead.

We are going to make the dedication, too, as impressive and memorable as we know how. An elaborate programme has been arranged. The high officials of the states and the nation are to participate. On land there will be a big procession of both martial and civic bodies. On the water there will be a naval demonstration which will be even more imposing and spectacular. The men most prominent in the affairs of today as well as those survivors of the silent leader who were in the forefront when he was winning fame and honor will be there to pay him spoken tribute.

President McKinley and most of his official family are expected to be there. General Miles and other officers of high rank in the army and navy will attend, and the governors of all the states of the Union have been invited. Many of them have accepted and will come with their staffs arrayed in all the martial magnificence which such dignitaries assume for state occasions.

Of course Mrs. Grant and other relatives of the great general will be the chief guests of honor. The family will be very well represented, for besides Mrs. Grant there will be her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and her three children and Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant. The widow of the dead hero will be the center of the group and the target for a million kindly glances. She carries her age gracefully, and her snowy white hair, partly covered by the dainty lace cap she generally wears, is very becoming. The old veterans who marched with Grant will be especially interested in Mrs. Sartoris, whom many of them last saw when, a little girl, she occasionally visited her father at army headquarters. She, too, is now a widow and a very attractive one.

The delegation which the diplomatic corps at Washington will send to the ceremony will add picturesque quality to the group on the reviewing stand. Every foreign country will be represented, for none of our great men was ever more universally recognized and respected abroad than General Grant.

General Horace Porter, who is soon to cross the Atlantic as our representa-



COLONEL FRED D. GRANT.

tive in the French capital, will be the orator of the day. The ceremony means much to him because it not only marks the successful close of a movement to do fitting honor to the man who was his lifelong friend and associate, but it brings the culmination of long years of personal endeavor on his part. As one of the prime movers in the monument enterprise and the president of the committee which directed the work he has given much time and energy to the

cause during the last few years. To the sum total of eloquence and enthusiasm which were needed to arouse the American people and raise them to the necessary pitch of patriotic feeling he contributed a large share. So it is entirely appropriate that it is General Porter who is to hand over to the metropolis this substantial tribute to the memory of the man who ended the war by saying, "Let us have peace." There will be other addresses also, delivered by men who may confidently be expected to say something worth hearing.

The parade which is to swing up through the beautiful Riverside park is to be a big and brilliant one. Besides a large body of regular troops and many regiments of the national guard there is to be a file of old veterans, for many posts of the Grand Army are to be in line. The entire militia force of the Empire State is to be mobilized for the occasion, and this in itself will make a great host. Many civic bodies will also march in the procession, and New York alone can turn out a vast multitude. The day has been declared a holiday by the New York legislature, and all business will be suspended in the metropolis.

The whole parade will be under the direction of Grand Marshal Greenville M. Dodge, who was one of Grant's most trusted staff officers, and to whom he entrusted the task of protecting the flank of his army in the Vicksburg campaign. He will have the advice of General Porter, who has but recently had the handling of two of the largest bodies of men which have been formed since the war. Other men of experience will serve on his staff of aids, so that no hitch need be expected in this part of the programme.

New York is about the only metropolis in the world which can add a naval parade to its public ceremonies. It was only a few years ago that this was discovered, but since then this peculiar natural advantage has been frequently



GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Born April 27, 1822. Died July 23, 1885.

utilized. On this occasion the white boats of the north Atlantic squadron, with as many vessels from foreign navies as can be secured, will sail majestically up the Hudson to a point opposite the tomb, where the resting place of the military hero will be saluted in thunder tones by their monster steel mouthpieces. As a general rule, our assembled warships burn their powder far out at sea, where there is no appreciable noise loving public to hear, but this time the roar of their big guns will set millions of tympanums a-throb.

Truly it will be a great spectacle, afloat and ashore. Not since the historical naval cortege which accompanied the bones of the first Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris has such an honor been paid to any hero, military or civic.

THE MAUSOLEUM.

History and Description of General Grant's Last Resting Place.

Nearly a score of years ago, when General and Mrs. Grant were in Europe, they visited together the tomb of Isabella and Ferdinand. The sight of that royal couple who had been sleeping there side by side in peace for centuries appealed to the usually practical and unsentimental soldier. Turning to his wife, he said tenderly:

"Julia, this is the way we should rest in death."

Years afterward, when death had claimed the great general and his body had been brought down from Mount McGregor to New York city, where it passed through miles of solidly packed mourners, there came requests from different parts of the country for the honor

of providing a last resting place. Illinois wanted it because that state was popularly regarded as his home. Ohio protested that he was a native of that commonwealth. West Point put in a strong plea because there he had begun his military career. Chicago clamored for the honor because many of Grant's friends lived there.

New Yorkers insisted that General Grant had become a citizen of that municipality after retiring to private life and that it was his request that he be buried on Manhattan Island. Mrs. Grant settled the question by deciding in favor of New York, whose citizens had not only promised to erect a handsome tomb, but to provide a place for her beside her illustrious husband when she should go to her long rest.

As soon as it was decided a temporary tomb, hastily made of brick, was constructed, and then began the work of raising the fund. After the first rush, during which over \$100,000 rolled in, the subscriptions came more slowly, and in 1892, seven years after Grant's death, the fund amounted to only \$150,000, and the committee was about discouraged. The cities which had been disappointed in securing the honor made criticisms which rankled deep in the hearts of patriotic New Yorkers. Just here General Horace Porter was made chairman of the committee. Within 60 days, under his well directed and energetic work, the fund had been increased to \$600,000, and the monument was an assured fact.

Even with plenty of money at command work on the tomb was necessarily slow. Unlooked for delays occurred. Months were spent in searching for the right kind of material. Granite was the stone wanted, but such another dingy structure as the New York postoffice was not desired. Finally in the quarries of North Jay, Me., a granite of such hardness that it may last as long as the pyramids and of so light a tone that the dressed blocks look like marble in the sunlight was found. But the workmen had never dug out such great blocks as were needed, and special apparatus had to be devised. It was done, however. The blocks were put into stanch Yankee schooners and taken by water to within hauling distance of the site of the monument.

On April 27, 1891, in the presence of less than 10,000 people, of whom more than one-third were Grand Army veterans, General Freeman, department commander of the G. A. R., turned the sod for the laying of the cornerstone.

The monument is 165 feet high. It is 100 feet square on the base, and this rests on an underground foundation of concrete 110 feet square. This foundation rests on the bedrock of Manhattan Island, which crops out on this part of the island more than 135 feet above tide water. The body of the tomb is a square structure of the Grecian-Doric order of architecture.

The north, east and west sides are finished in plain severity, but the south side, in which is the only entrance, is embellished by a portico, formed by a double line of fluted columns. The entrance is approached by a long flight of stone steps 70 feet wide. The lower structure is finished with an ornate cornice, above which is a parapet. The cornice is 80 feet from the ground and is decorated by a frieze of carved lions' heads. The circular cupola is 70 feet in diameter. Above this is the lantern, somewhat smaller, and on this rests the conical dome.

Directly in front of the entrance is to be placed an equestrian statue of General Grant on a pedestal which will rise out of the center of the stairway. Above the portico four more equestrian statues of generals on Grant's staff will also be placed, but none of these will be in position at the time of the dedication, or, in fact, for some time thereafter. There will be another group of statuary in the center of the parapet and just above the simple inscription tablet, and towering over all, on the very apex of the cone, will some day be placed the chariot and prancing horses of the symbolical Victory.

The interior of the tomb is in the form of a cross, 76 feet at the greatest dimension, the four corners being piers of masonry, connected at the top by arches whose capstones are 50 feet above the floor level. On these arches rests an open circular gallery, 40 feet in diameter from rail to rail and culminating in a paneled dome 105 feet above the floor of the crypt below. The panels of the dome are to be decorated with high relief sculpture representing scenes connected with the life of General Grant.

Directly under the apex of the dome and a few feet below the main floor of the tomb is the sarcophagus, of polished red porphyry, which contains the ashes of the honored dead. The body of the sarcophagus is a hollowed monolith,

General Porter delivered the oration, and a single wooden warship, the Yantic, lay off in midstream and fired a salute. Mrs. Grant, her eldest son, her daughter and her three grandchildren were there, but the national and state governments were not represented.

Then, block on block, the stately pile began to rise. When the site was first selected, there were many visitors to Riverside park, but after a month or two the people seemed to forget all about it, and only an occasional reference was made to it in the newspapers. Foreign tourists, as a rule, took particular pains to hunt up the insignificant little brick tomb where the silent old hero lay and where a solitary gray coated park policeman kept lonely vigil.

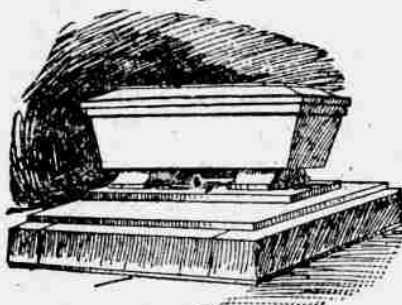
Time and again the work on the tomb had to be suspended, and the dedication was postponed from year to year. General Horace Porter watched the progress of the structure anxiously, as did the architect, Mr. J. H. Duncan of New York, who impatiently saw his noble design taking shape. Mr. Duncan, by the way, has remained very much in the background, whether by inclination, accident or otherwise I do not know, but it hardly seems that he is getting the meed of praise and credit which his artistic conception ought to bring him. Perhaps it will come later.

But now the beautiful Doric mausoleum is practically complete. Only the finishing touches, such as placing the groups of statuary and putting the last strokes to the interior, remain to be done. "It has been worth waiting for" will doubtless be the verdict of thousands who will see it for the first time on April 27.



GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK.

The eye is first struck and the attention held by its simple dignity and substantial massiveness. There is durability written in every line, from the huge, square foundation blocks to the solid capstone which tops the conical dome. There is grace, too, and the eye follows up from pillar to cornice, from drum to lantern, zigzagging up the stepped cone, which tapers off until it ends naturally in the flattened apex. But while the



THE SARCOPHAGUS.

beauty of the lines is pleasing it is the apparent solidity which impresses. You are not surprised to learn that the great blocks on which rest the 30 foot portico pillars weigh 40 tons each. You almost realize their weight when you look at them.

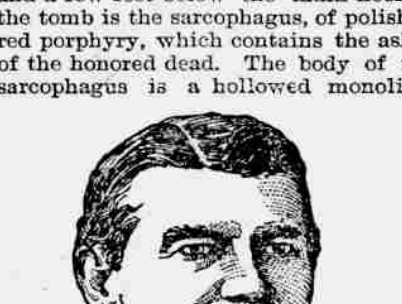
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GENERAL HORACE PORTER, CHAIRMAN OF THE GRANT MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

rise from a plot of velvety green lawn relieved by shrubs and beds of flowers. Even in its present condition it is a beautiful and impressive monument, and when it reaches full completeness it will be one of the most attractive spots on the continent.

face is entirely without ornament. On the face of the cover, in simple block letters, is carved "Ulysses S. Grant." The sarcophagus rests on a plain base of bluish gray Quincy granite which is 10 feet 10 inches square.

When the cedar casket is transferred to this substantial sarcophagus, its steel casing will be taken off. Another sarcophagus, exactly similar to the one recently placed in position, is being prepared at the same quarries, and in time it will rest beside the present one. When this narrow stone tenement is occupied, the visitor to the tomb may look down from the balcony above and see resting side by side in eternal sleep General Grant and his devoted wife, exactly as he had wished it to be.

The crypt is so arranged that visitors will be able to walk all around the two sarcophagi, but the best view will be obtained from the balcony above, a similar arrangement to that of the tomb of Napoleon in the Hotel des Invalides. The well of the dome is lighted by rich stained glass windows, so that the effect will be particularly artistic. The whole interior of the tomb is wainscoted with polished marble, so that there will be no opportunity for defacement, and the crank tourists who have contracted the habit of writing their names in public places will be discouraged when they find that their inscriptions can easily be wiped off with a damp cloth.

In the hollow piers and in the niches around the crypt there will be shown collections of battleflags and Grant relics. One of the corners will contain a spiral iron staircase by which visitors may climb to the top of the base or square part of the structure, whence an unrivaled view of the lower Hudson and the city can be obtained.

It will be some time before the grounds around the mausoleum are laid out as originally intended, but when this work is finished the pure white structure will



GENERAL GREENVILLE M. DODGE, MARSHAL OF DEDICATION PARADE.

rise from a plot of velvety green lawn relieved by shrubs and beds of flowers. Even in its present condition it is a beautiful and impressive monument, and when it reaches full completeness it will be one of the most attractive spots on the continent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The Picturesque Park Where the Grant Mausoleum is Situated.

Perhaps it would be folly to claim for the Grant mausoleum architectural perfection, but he would indeed be a blasphemous critic who could find fault with its superb situation. Crowning one of the highest points on river front Manhattan, it raises its splendid, graceful bulk from the brow of a promontory that is 184 feet above the waters of the Hudson. The capstone of the dome is nearly 300 feet above high water mark.

No matter from what direction you approach, the shining white Doric pile is above you. Place it on almost any other spot in the city, and it would be dwarfed by the surrounding buildings. Central park is walled in by skyscraping family hotels and apartment houses. Morningside park is a bit of sunken meadow, and Battery park is hemmed in by big office buildings except on the water side. But Riverside park is a green strip on the edge of a high bluff which forms the eastern bank of the river.

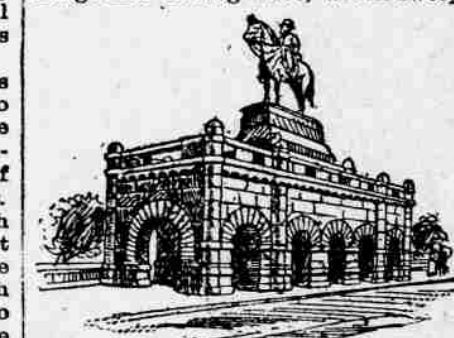
At the very pinnacle of this park and marking its northern terminus is the plot on which the mausoleum stands. Although the land side of the park is dotted with fine residences, none is large enough or near enough to cast even a shadow on its base.

Riverside park itself is largely occupied by a great wide boulevard which is the pride of the city. It extends from Seventy-second street, where there are rows of millionaires' homes, up to One Hundred and Twenty-third street. There is so much more boulevard than park to Riverside that New York-

ers commonly refer to it as Riverside drive. The boulevard is a double one, each drive being fully 70 feet wide, and on the riverside are bridge paths and a broad promenade protected by a parapet.

The side of the bluff which slopes down to the river has been laid out in terraces, with winding paths, by Olmstead, the celebrated landscape architect who changed Central park from a swamp to a bow of beauty. On the east side the drive is bordered by the homes of New York's merchant princes.

At the northern end the roadways merge into one big drive, which sweeps



around the tomb, dipping to a slightly lower level on the upper side. From this curve can be seen the noble Hudson—the Rhine of America—its busy waters deeply framed by the lovely Palisades, which rise majestically on the opposite side of the river. This is the setting which nature has provided for the Grant mausoleum, and it is a fitting one.

GRANT MONUMENTS.

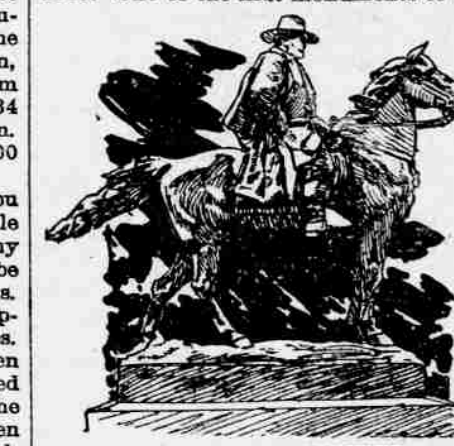
Memorials to the Nation's Hero in Many Cities.

As the nation's hero many other municipalities have honored General Grant by the erection of monuments and statues. Probably the most pretentious of these is the one in Lincoln park, Chicago. It is a bronze, equestrian statue of heroic size and rests upon a large memorial bridge. It was erected by the citizens of Chicago at a cost of \$65,000. The movement to raise this statue was started the day after General Grant's demise, and the monument was unveiled in October, 1891. Mrs. Grant was present, and thousands of Grant's old soldiers were also there.

Another equestrian bronze of the famous general was unveiled in Brooklyn about a year ago. It is of heroic size and is mounted on a fine pedestal. It is a most artistic piece of work, having been designed by the celebrated sculptor William Ordway Partridge, who designed the statue of Shakespeare in Lincoln park, Chicago. It stands in Bedford square, facing the Brooklyn Union League club house, where the enterprise originated.

A most lifelike statue was erected in Galena, Ill., the former home of the great soldier, about six years ago. It represents Grant as the citizen. It is a full length bronze and shows him in civilian dress, standing in a characteristic attitude.

Leavenworth, Kan., also has a bronze monument of General Grant that is a worthy tribute. It is of heroic size and is mounted on a handsome pedestal. It stands near the National Soldiers' home in that city and was unveiled Sept. 14, 1899. One of the first monuments to be



GRANT STATUE IN BROOKLYN.

completed, however, was that which was unveiled in St. Louis fully a year previous. It is a bronze statue, and General Sherman was at the head of the movement which resulted in its erection. Efforts have also been made to erect a great memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington in honor of General Grant, and a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose was submitted to congress nearly ten years ago. The appropriation was never made, however, and, although the project has been revived several times since, no decisive action has been taken.

SEWELL FORD.

Bon Ami

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Guess Who.

There is an old woman, pray, can you guess who? With such a bad temper men name her a shrew. She frets and she scolds, and she stomps and she shrieks, And never old woman had so many freaks. She'll smile and caress you, perchance for a day. Then, blow you up roundly—for that is the way— And many good people had rather leave home. Than stay when this surly old woman will come! Her children behold her with terror and dread. And hardly dare peep from their warm cozy bed. Though brave little Golden Locks, hard and bright. Sometimes ventures out for a taste of sun light!

Yet such a rare housekeeper never was known; She sweeps the wide earth, every corner and zone; And this queer old woman, so hated and feared, Most beautiful children has nurtured and reared. She carefully hides them away out of sight. And keeps them by daytime, and guard them by night; She cradles them gently on earth's tender breast. And lulls them with breezes from south and from west. Until their sweet beauty is ripe for display; When two charming maidens, young Age and May, Call out to the dear children to play in the sun. And then claim the work the old woman has done! —Zitella Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

NOTES ON HEALTH.

No consumptive person should be permitted to work in cow stables or to milk cows.

The flesh and milk of stall-fed and stall-confined cows is not wholesome a large part of it is actually tuberculous. Tubercle in kine is a disease engendered by confinement in close stables and sheds.

People who value their horses also should prohibit consumptives from entering their stables, as the expectorations of consumptives are full of tuberculous material which, drying on the floors, soon rises with the dust it sweeps. This dust is fatal to man and beast.

Tubercle is carried into the human system very, very often by the milk of tuberculous cows. There are other ways, of course, of contracting consumption, but this is a very common way. Every person who does not own cows and owners of cows who do not keep them under sanitary conditions should be careful to use none but regularly inspected milk that has been tested properly.

If the meat consumed by human beings was always the flesh of sheep or cattle allowed a large and free range of pasture, and the animals were killed in a humane and scientific manner, so that their blood would not become fevered and poisonous from fright, mankind would escape more than one-half the maladies from which they now suffer.—Ladies' World.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Plain canvas of some soft color or some neutral tone is used for covering walls by those who can afford it. Denix is another fabric used for the same purpose.

Textile fabrics are entirely unsuited for any room but a drawing-room, music-room, boudoir or picture-room; the would be most unwholesome for bedrooms, or dining-rooms, or living-rooms as they would absorb every odor and become intolerable.

The effect of suitable fabrics on the wall is delightful. For example, who could be more restful and suggestive than a medium deep gray-green canvas associated with dead-ivory effect wood work and a picture rail of old ivory effect picked out in ivory?

Fruit conventionalized makes a lovely motif for dining-room curtains and potteries; the latter, by the way, should not repeat the colors or style of the window curtains. The lemon, orange, grape, pomegranate, fig and pineapple are all decorative in form, and so is their foliage.—Ladies' World.

The Ploverman.

The delicate gray trees stand up beside the fenced ways. And one or two are crimson tipped. And soon will start to blaze.

The ploverman follows, as of yore, Along the furrows cold. Homeric shape against the boughs; Sharp is the air with mold.

The sweating horses heave and strain. The crows, with thick, high note, Break black across the windless land. Fade off and are remote.

Oh, new days, yet long known and old in us, as we look about. This immortal act of faith. That takes the heart from doubt.

Kingdoms decay and creeds are not. Yet still the ploverman goes. Down the spring fields, so he may make Ready for him that sows. —Lizette Woodworth Rees, in N. Y. Independent.

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